L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
3	2	("5937391").PN.	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:13
	•	,	US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
	า	("5117355" "5774970") DN	IBM_TDB USPAT	2004/01/12 17:02
4 5	1105	("5117355" "5774870").PN. help near2 desk	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:03 2004/01/13 17:45
	1103	help heal 2 desix	US-PGPUB;	200 1/01/13 17.73
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
6	23	,	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:14
1		US-5623655-\$ or US-5913061-\$ or US-6094688-\$ or	US-PGPUB	
		US-6334141-\$ or US-6336134-\$ or US-5761420-\$ or		
		US-5781732-\$ or US-6473760-\$ or US-5537526-\$ or		
		US-5446842-\$ or US-6622147-\$ or US-6567844-\$ or		
		US-6453328-\$ or US-5867494-\$ or US-6378001-\$ or US-5966386-\$).did. or (US-20010025299-\$ or US-20020152271-\$		
		or US-20010016873-\$ or US-20030037111-\$).did.		
7	1		USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:14
•	_	US-5706507-\$ or US-5623655-\$ or US-5913061-\$ or	US-PGPUB;	2001/01/15 17:11
		US-6094688-\$ or US-6334141-\$ or US-6336134-\$ or	EPO; JPO;	
		US-5761420-\$ or US-5781732-\$ or US-6473760-\$ or	DERWENT;	
		US-5537526-\$ or US-5446842-\$ or US-6622147-\$ or	IBM_TDB	
		US-6567844-\$ or US-6453328-\$ or US-5867494-\$ or		
		US-6378001-\$ or US-5966386-\$).did. or (US-20010025299-\$ or		
		US-20020152271-\$ or US-20010016873-\$ or		
8	207	US-20030037111-\$).did.) (help near2 desk) and collaboration	LICDAT	2004/01/12 17:20
•	207	(Help Hear 2 desk) and collaboration	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/13 17:29
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
9	74	((help near2 desk) and collaboration) and @ad <= "20010117"	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:15
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
10	20	(halp page) deck) #I	IBM_TDB	2004/01/12 17:42
10	20	(help near2 desk).ttl.	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/13 17:42
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
	:		IBM_TDB	
11	2	("5361361").PN.	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:42
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
12	8504	halp with computer	IBM_TDB	2004/01/12 17:15
12	63U 4	help with computer	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/13 17:45
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
13	158	help with computer with internet	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:46
		•	US-PGPUB;	, , , , , , , ,
	:		EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
14	11	help with computer with internet with desk	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:50
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT; IBM_TDB	
			מטו_ויוסנ	

	·			
15	16	("4949248" "5077790" "5367667" "5404295" "5444823" "5526409" "5539886" "5621789" "5903642" "5924069" "6011844" "6115040" "6119247" "6144670" "6145001"	USPAT	2004/01/13 17:47
		"6151601").PN.		
16	7	help with merchant with desk	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/01/13 17:51
17 ·	97	help with (merchant or business or shop or store) with desk	DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:51
	37	Theip with (merchant of business of shop of store) with desk	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/01/13 17.51
-	12287	(709/104,201,204,205,217,219,225,227,229,232,246,250).CCLS.	IBM_TDB USPAT;	2004/01/09 09:51
			US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	
-	7582	((709/104,201,204,205,217,219,225,227,229,232,246,250).CCLS.) and @ad <=20010117	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/01/09 10:17
	102216		DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/04/00 00 54
-	103316	(distribut\$4 or shar\$4) with (documents or images)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/01/09 09:54
	748	(((709/104,201,204,205,217,219,225,227,229,232,246,250).CCLS.)	IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 09:53
	740	and @ad <=20010117) and ((distribut\$4 or shar\$4) with (documents or images))	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/01/09 09.55
-	60094	(distributed or distributing or shar\$4) with (documents or images)	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/01/09 09:54
-	634	((((709/104,201,204,205,217,219,225,227,229,232,246,250).CCLS.)	DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT;	2004/01/09 09:55
		and @ad <=20010117) and ((distributed or distributing or shar\$4) with (documents or images))	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	
-	28195	(distributed or distributing or shared or sharing) with (documents or images)	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/09 09:54
			EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	
-	590	(((709/104,201,204,205,217,219,225,227,229,232,246,250).CCLS.) and @ad <=20010117) and ((distributed or distributing or shared or sharing) with	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/01/09 09:55
		(documents or images))	DERWENT; IBM_TDB	
-	133	((((709/104,201,204,205,217,219,225,227,229,232,246,250).CCLS.) and @ad <=20010117	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/09 10:17
) and ((distributed or distributing or shared or sharing) with (documents or images))) and collaboration	EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	
-	6563	(707/2,8,9,10,201,205).CCLS.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/01/09 10:16
			DERWENT; IBM_TDB	

-	5325	((707/2,8,9,10,201,205).CCLS.) and @ad <=20010117	USPAT;	2004/01/09 10:17
			US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	299	(((707/2,8,9,10,201,205).CCLS.) and @ad <=20010117	USPAT;	2004/01/09 10:17
) and collaborat\$4	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	23	collaboration with queue	USPAT;	2004/01/12 10:19
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	8	("5583993" "5822585" "5841980" "5862330" "6078948"	USPAT	2004/01/12 11:13
		"6151621" "6161146" "6182085").PN.		, ,
-	58	(document with collaboration) and queue	USPAT;	2004/01/12 11:36
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	1	5761420.URPN.	USPAT	2004/01/12 11:27
-	6	("5547178" "5563999" "5709374" "5793964" "5844554"	USPAT	2004/01/12 11:29
		"6224048").PN.	LICDAT	2004/01/12 11:21
-	0	6473760.URPN. "5537526".PN.	USPAT	2004/01/12 11:31 2004/01/12 11:31
_	3	((single near2 document) with collaboration)	USPAT;	2004/01/12 11:31
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
_	1	command-based-collaboration	IBM_TDB USPAT;	2004/01/12 13:17
	•	Command based Comboration	US-PGPUB;	2004/01/12 13.17
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
	5	command near? based near? collaboration	IBM_TDB	2004/01/12 12:19
-	5	command near2 based near2 collaboration	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/12 13:18
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	6	(command near2 based) with collaboration	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/01/12 13:19
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
	28	queue\$2 with collaboration	USPAT;	2004/01/12 13:20
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
	6	(queue\$2 same collaboration) and (single near2 document)	USPAT;	2004/01/12 13:49
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT; IBM_TDB	
-	293	queue\$2 and collaboration and document and simultaneous	USPAT;	2004/01/12 13:51
			US-PGPUB;	,,
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
L	J	l	IBM_TDB	

-	119	(queue\$2 and collaboration and document and simultaneous) and	USPAT;	2004/01/12 14:35
		@ad <=20010117	US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	77	((command near2 based) and collaboration) and @ad	USPAT;	2004/01/12 14:38
		<=20010117	US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	2	((command adj2 based) same collaboration) and @ad	USPAT;	2004/01/12 14:36
		<=20010117	US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	356	taligent	USPAT;	2004/01/12 15:01
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	0	(taligent\$4).an.	USPAT;	2004/01/12 14:40
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	1	"5280583".PN.	USPAT	2004/01/12 14:41
-	76	5446842.URPN.	USPAT	2004/01/12 14:41
-	285	synchronization adj server	USPAT;	2004/01/12 15:01
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	38	(synchronization adj server) and collaboration	USPAT;	2004/01/13 14:44
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	15	5365835.URPN.	USPAT	2004/01/12 15:11
-	338	(computer adj supported adj cooperative adj work) or cscw!	USPAT;	2004/01/13 14:45
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	28017	shopping	USPAT;	2004/01/13 16:13
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	3745	shopping with internet	USPAT;	2004/01/13 16:14
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
-	45	(shopping with internet) and collaboration	USPAT;	2004/01/13 17:02
			US-PGPUB;	
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB_	

Structured and Distributed Cooperative Editing in a Large Scale Network (Make Corrections)

Dominique Decouchant, Vincent Quint, Manuel Romero Salcedo



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Abstract: : In this chapter we discuss the advantages of a structured model of documents in a cooperative editor. The discussion is based on the experience gained in developing and using Alliance, a groupware application that allows several users distributed on a network to cooperate for producing documents in a structured way. In addition to the local editing functions made available on each site by a structured editor, the application provides such basic functionalities as management of document... (Update)

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- 0.7: The World-Wide Web Gateway to Hyper-G: Using a Connectionless.. Derler (1995) (Correct)
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- 116 Distributed Systems: Concepts and Design (context) Coulouris, Dollimore 1994 Book Details from Amazon or Barnes & Noble
- 111 Oxford University Press (context) Goldfarb, Handbook 1990
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- 39 Quilt: A Collaborative Tool for Cooperative Writing (context) Fish, Kraut et al. 1988
- 25 rIBIS: a real-time group hypertext system (context) Rein, Ellis 1991
- 24 some issues and experiences (context) Ellis, Gibbs et al. 1991
- 16 Combining Hypertext and Structured Documents in Grif Quint, Vatton 1992
- Netscape Communications Corp (context) Hickman, Protocol 1994
- 14 Distributed Document Editor (context) Decouchant, Quint et al. 1993
- 14 Hypertext Markup Language Specification (context) Berners-Lee 1994
- 12 Synchronous Collaborative Editing (context) Minr, Magnusson et al. 1993
- 11 MACE: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor (context) Newman-Wolfe, Pelimuhandiram 1991

- 10 A Case Study Of CES: A Distributed Collaborative Editing Sys.. (context) Greif, Seliger et al. 1992
- 7 Hypertext Writing and Document Reuse: the Role of a Semantic.. Rada 1990
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Structured and Distributed Cooperative Editing in a.. - Decouchant, Quint.. (Correct)

....problem is then to choose the right size of these entities. Some projects such as Quilt [12] 22] and CES [15] propose a very restrictive and static notion of a shared entity. In an article, only sections can constitute sharing entities. The drawbacks of that notion have been considered by Mace [27], which allows users to dynamically split the document without any constraint: a document is simply a sequence of characters and any substring can constitute an entity. CES and Milner [24] consider a simple structure that divides a document into sections and sections into textual units, which can

R. E. Newman-Wolfe and Harsha K. Pelimuhandiram, MACE: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor, Proceedings of the Conference on Organizational Computing Systems, pp. 240-254, ACM Press, November 1991.

Design Issues and Model for a Distributed Multi-User Editor - Koch (1996) (5 citations) (Correct)

....are called group editors #Ellis et al. 1991#. Many tools have already been proposed to support collaborative writing for di#erent media #text, graphic, structured documents, outlines#. There are tools to support synchronous editing #e.g. GROVE #Ellis and Gibbs, 1989; Ellis et al. 1990#, MACE #Newman Wolfe and Pelimuhandiram, 1991#, SASE and SASSE #Baecker et al. 1993#, CaveDraw #Lu and Mantei, 1991#, GroupDesign #BeaudouinLafon and Karsenty, 1992#, GroupDraw #Greenberg et al. 1992## and to support asynchronous editing #e.g. CES #Greif et al. 1986#, Quilt #Fish et al. 1988; 16#02#1996 Design Issues and Model for a

Newman-Wolfe, R. E. and Pelimuhandiram, H. K. #1991#: MACE: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor. Proceedings of ACM SIGOIS ConferenceonOrganizational Computing Systems #Atlanta, GA#, 1991, SIGOIS. ACM Press, New York, NY. pp. 240#254.

Floor Control in Synchronous Groupware - Boyd, Jr. (Correct)

.... Rapport [Ahuja et al. 1988] Xsketch [Lee, 1990] Commune [Bly and Minneman, 1990] GROVE [Ellis et al. 1991] rIBIS [Rein and Ellis, 1991] MMM [Bier and Freeman, 1991] GroupSketch and GroupDraw [Greenberg et al. 1992] SEPIA [Haake and Haake, 1993, Haake and Wilson, 1992] and Ensemble [Newman Wolfe and Pelimuhandiram, 1991]. Within these, there are a variety of possibilities for how telepointers might be displayed and used. Several systems use telepointers that are simply large arrows, e.g. Colab, and MMConf, while a few use cursors that are accompanied by the name of the user with which the cursor is associated.

....variation on the optimistic assumption. With the exception of GROVE [Ellis and Gibbs, 1989, Ellis et al. 1991] most collaborative text editing systems have used some form of locking for concurrency control. ShrEdit [Dourish and Bellotti, 1992, Olson et al. 1990, Olson et al. 1992] MACE [Newman Wolfe and Pelimuhandiram, 1991] and Ensemble [Newman Wolfe et al. 1992] and SASSE [Baecker et al. 1993] all do locking of text selections, in some cases using multiple locks, e.g. a pair of locks to delineate the range of text selected for further processing [Newman Wolfe and Pelimuhandiram, 1991] GroupKit [Greenberg and

[Article contains additional citation context not shown here]

Newman-Wolfe, R. and Pelimuhandiram, H. K. (1991). MACE: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor. In De Jong, P., editor, Conference on Organizational Computing Systems, pages 240--254, Atlanta, Georgia. ACM, IEEE.

Real Time Groupware as a Distributed System: Concurrency.. - Greenberg, Marwood (1994) (68 citations) (Correct)

....must be treated differently because it includes not only computers but people as well. The groupware class we are addressing is those supporting highly interactive real time shared computational workspaces. Examples are group sketchpads [10,30] drawing tools [11,20] and group word processors [2,19]. We expect that participants in these conferences: are in real time communication with each other e.g. through audio and video channels; focus and coordinate their attentions on what seems to be a shared visual workspace or document e.g. what you see is what I see [26] are aware of

....CONCURRENCY CONFLICTS Management of conflicts due to concurrency is a wellresearched topic in distributed databases and parallel simulation [5,7] However, the application of concurrency control to the nuances of groupware is often neglected. While groupware researchers point to its importance [6,12,14,15,19,23], application developers typically ignore it outright, or consider concurrency control to be an issue to be remedied by some textbook approach. To set the scene, this section will review what is meant by concurrency control, and will present typical remedies to concurrency conflicts used in the

[Article contains additional citation context not shown here]

Newman-Wolfe, R. E. and Pelimuhandiram, H. K. (1991) "MACE: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor." In Proceedings of the ACM COCS Conference on Organizational Computing Systems, pp. 240-254.

Application of Collaborative Editing to Software-Engineering.. - Borghoff, Teege (1993) (5 citations) (Correct)

....to take a turn at editing the file. All other users, the socalled observers, are able to watch the master s edit in real time. MMM [1] supports simultaneous real time collaboration with fine grained sharing. This includes simultaneous access to the same text string or graphical object [2] MACE [22] supports variable editable granularity, i.e. a user acquires a pair of locks for the text fragment in question. Together, the top and bottom locks mark an area of text that can be updated without interference from others as soon as the locks are held by a centralized editor server. Other

Newman-Wolfe, R.E., Pelimuhandiram, H.K.: **MACE**: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor. Proc. ACM SIGOIS Conf. on Organizational Computing Systems, Atlanta, GA, 1991. New York: SIGOIS ACM, pp. 240--254

Optional Locking Integrated with Operational Transformation in.. - Sun, Sosic (1999) (Correct)

.... [3, 4, 11, 14, 15, 16] Locking is a standard technique in traditional distributed computing and database systems to ensure data integrity by prohibiting concurrent conflicting updates on shared data objects [1] Locking has also been applied in various group editors for consistency maintenance [2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. A common misconception about locking and operational transformation, however, is that they are regarded as two competing techniques for resolving the same types of inconsistency problems. Our research in consistency maintenance has led us to realize that locking and operational transformation

....generated directly from the user interface if the user wants to protect a string to be inserted at a particular position in the document. VI. COMPARISON TO RELATED WORK A variety of locking schemes have been proposed to maintain consistency in group text editors, such as the MACE locking scheme [9], the SHREDIT locking scheme [7] the SASSE locking scheme [2] and the DISTEDIT locking scheme [6] A sophisticated locking scheme with multiple granularity and compatibility modes is proposed in [8] Locking in all existing systems are compulsory because locking was believed to be able to

R.E. Newman-Wolfe, et al: "MACE: a fine grained concurrent editor," In Proc. of the ACM COCS Conference on Organizational Computing Systems, pp.240-254.

The Collaborative Multi-User Editor Project IRIS - Koch (1995) (2 citations) (Correct)

....SASE and SASSE [Baeck93] CAVEDRAW [Lu91] GROUPDESIGN [Beaud92] and GROUPDRAW [Green92] Most of these tools are limited to LAN environments. If wide area network support is provided this is done by pessimistic locking protocols and by some form of central control or central storage (e.g. MACE [Newma91]) Hence, it is not possible to access the document if the network is down. According to Beck, who has studied co authoring in academia, these tools (especially the synchronous ones) are not used by writing teams [Beck93b] As the main reason for this many surveys (e.g. Grudi90, Tatar91]

R. E. Newman-Wolfeand H. K. Pelimuhandiram. MACE: A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor. Proceedings of ACM

SIGOIS Conference on Organizational Computing Systems (Atlanta, GA), SIGOIS, pages 240--254. ACM Press, New York, NY, 1991.

Issues in the Design of a Toolkit for Supporting Multiple.. - Knister, Prakash (1993) (10 citations) (Correct)

....are lacking in the other group editors; they only allow users to undo the globally last editing actions, but not just their own actions. DistEdit specifically addresses the problem of per user undo in group editors, making the facility available to all editors built using the toolkit. MACE [15], another group editor, is structured to make it easy to integrate different editors into a collaborative environment by replacing only a few modules. At present, however, only one editor interface, based on the Athena text widget, is supported. We believe that the following design decisions in

....widget, is supported. We believe that the following design decisions in MACE may make it difficult to integrate other editors: a) to integrate a new editor in MACE requires one to implement a module that provides conversion between keystroke commands and a canonical form understood by all editors [15] a task that we believe may prove difficult for sophisticated editors such as Emacs with a large number of keystroke commands; and (b) MACE is based on a different model of user editor interaction than is found in single user editors. It requires that a user explicitly lock the region to be

R.E. Newman-Wolfe and H. K. Pelimuhandiram. *MACE:* A fine-grained concurrent editor. In Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE Conference on Organizational Computing Systems (COCS 91), pages 240--254, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1991.

Structured Cooperative Editing and Group Awareness - Decouchant, Quint, Salcedo (1995) (2 citations) (Correct)

....files produced by simple text editors such as emacs or vi and a more or less arbitrary structure of the shared document must be defined. Some projects such as Quilt [4] 10] and CES [7] propose very limited and static shared entities (text sections) This drawback has been considered by Mace [13], which dynamically allows start and stop locks to be placed when defining a shared entity. Despite this attempt, it only allows users to cooperate at the string level. CES and Mj Iner [11] define basic document structures (sections and textual units) and take advantage of these units to support

R. E. Newman-Wolfe and Harsha K. Pelimuhandiram, *MACE:* A Fine Grained Concurrent Editor, Proceedings of the Conference on Organizational Computing Systems, pp. 240-254, ACM Press, November 1991.

<u>Undoing Actions in Collaborative Work: Framework and Experience - Prakash, Knister (1994)</u> (1 citation) (Correct)

....may not be aware of all actions done by other users. The behavior of undo should be consistent with a user s awareness of actions done on the document. Many groupware applications have been built that support multi user work on a shared document, e. g, Grove [9] ShrEdit[25] CES [18] and MACE [28]. Almost none, as far as we are aware, provide an undo facility that addresses all the above issues. Those applications that do provide an undo usually only provide a global undo facility rather than a per user undo facility. MACE [28] does provide a simple form of per user undo facility, allowing

....document, e.g, Grove [9] ShrEdit[25] CES [18] and MACE [28] Almost none, as far as we are aware, provide an undo facility that addresses all the above issues. Those applications that do provide an undo usually only provide a global undo facility rather than a per user undo facility. MACE [28] does provide a simple form of per user undo facility, allowing a user to undo only those modifications that he made by explicitly locking modified sections of the document, and only if he hasn t released the locks since the modifications. If the lock was released or if the modified section

R.E. Newman-Wolfe and H. K. Pelimuhandiram. *MACE*: A fine-grained concurrent editor. In Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE Conference on Organizational Computing Systems (COCS 91), pages 240--254, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1991.

A Framework for Undoing Actions in Collaborative Systems - Prakash, Knister (1994) (19 citations) (Correct)

....undoing some of the other users changes. In this case, there are dependencies between the changes which need to be taken into account during an undo. Many groupware applications have been built that support multi user work on a shared document, e. g, Grove [9] ShrEdit[26] CES [17] and MACE [28]. None, as far as we are aware, provide an undo facility that addresses all the above issues. Those applications that do support undo usually only provide a global undo facility rather than a per user undo facility. MACE [28] does support a simple form of per user undo, allowing users to undo

....on a shared document, e.g., Grove [9] ShrEdit[26] CES [17] and MACE [28] None, as far as we are aware, provide an undo facility that addresses all the above issues. Those applications that do support undo usually only provide a global undo facility rather than a per user undo facility. MACE [28] does support a simple form of per user undo, allowing users to undo their own modifications made to a section provided they acquire a lock on the section prior to making modifications and do not release the lock prior to the undo. This paper presents a framework for implementing undo in groupware

R.E. Newman-Wolfe and H. K. Pelimuhandiram. MACE: A fine-grained concurrent editor. In Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE Conference on Organizational Computing Systems (COCS 91), pages 240--254, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1991.

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Real Time Groupware as a Distributed System: Concurrency Control and its Effect on the Interface (1994) (Make Corrections) (74 citations)

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.... in CSCW literature that the centralized architecture and lock based mechanisms are generally not suited for supporting cooperation [19]. Coordination and communication among computing entities aim mainly at increasing the speed and performance, not the flexibility of...

.... Furthermore, several researchers have indicated that designing a undo solution for this type of systems is a challenging task [3, 10, 13]. This paper focuses on Any Undo in real time collaborative object graphics editing systems. This undo solution is based on GRACE...

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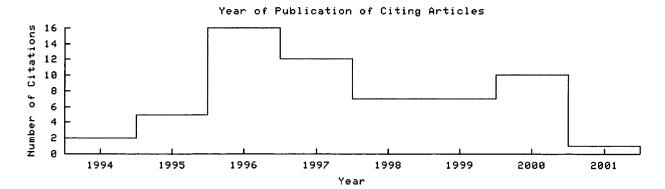
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